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TAFT OR TEDDY.

The Republican Party Must Take
One or the Other.

IT IS CUT AND DRIED.

President Commits Error For Which
He Criticised an Illustrious Predecessor. Significance of the Nebraska Democratic Platform. Reflects Views of Bryan. His Attitude Toward Railroads.

By WILLIS J. ABBOT.
The growing belief in Washington that President Roosevelt is not merely a receptive but a positive candidate for re-nomination has led to some investigation of his public utterances when he was a literary man rather than a politician. Theoretically Mr. Roosevelt is trying to name his successor. The threat is openly made that if Mr. Taft shall not be named to succeed him the presidential party in the Chicago convention will stampede it for Roosevelt. In short, there is offered to the Republican party only a choice between two men, both of whom its leaders dislike equally. If they will not have Taft, they must take Roosevelt.

This matter of a president selecting his successor and perpetuating his dynasty was very accurately described by Theodore Roosevelt in his "Life of Benton." Writing then of Andrew Jackson, who did absolutely dictate his successor and wrecked his party for a time, Mr. Roosevelt said:

The Jacksonian Democracy was completely ruled by a machine, of which the most important cogs were the countless officeholders, whom the spoils system had already converted into a band of political mercenaries. . . . Besides this, such an organization requires . . . to have as its leader and figurehead a man who really has a great hold on the people at large, and who yet can be managed by such politicians as possess the requisite adroitness. . . . Jackson liked Van Buren because the latter had served him both personally and politically—indeed, Jackson was incapable of distinguishing between a political and a personal service. . . . (The members of the kitchen cabinet) used his name and enormous influence with the masses, coupled with their own mastery of machine methods, to bring about the New Yorker's nomination.

It is perfectly true that Van Buren was elected. It is equally true that the action of President Jackson in forcing him upon an unwilling party resulted in the disintegration of that party and stands as the one serious blot on the Jackson escutcheon.

President Roosevelt's criticisms of Jackson are well founded, but today he is doing the same thing which he criticised his more illustrious predecessor for having done. Either he is insisting that he shall nominate his successor or else he is using Secretary Taft as a stalking horse for himself. There is absolutely no third explanation of his conduct. Upon one of the horns of this dilemma he must be impaled.

The Nebraska Convention.

Of course Washington was not surprised by the action of the Democratic state convention in Nebraska in endorsing Mr. Bryan for the presidency and adopting a platform largely dictated by him. But public men here are interested in the platform itself and in speculations as to its significance. It is a Bryan platform clearly. Certain things which Mr. Bryan has been charged with insisting upon do not appear in it. No one was surprised that government ownership of railroads was not mentioned, because Mr. Bryan's attitude has always been that government regulation should be submitted to the most complete and final tests before the alternative of public ownership should be appealed to. Only mendacious opponents of the Democratic party have ever accused Mr. Bryan of any other position than this. That the question of the initiative and referendum was for the moment ignored suggests that in going into the coming campaign Mr. Bryan is likely to adopt the tactics set down some centuries ago by one Julius Caesar, who in his commentaries says that when he went into battle he left everything which might impede his actions behind. Not that I mean that Mr. Bryan is not a believer in direct legislation, but that evidently he is inclined to confine his platform and his utterances to those things on which his party is a unit.

Some months ago Mr. Bryan remarked to me that he would like to see a national platform that could be printed on a postal card. The Nebraska platform hardly meets this ideal, and perhaps it would be impossible ever to attain it. Few people who have neither sat in a committee on resolutions of either great national party nor had opportunity to talk with those who have been members of that committee have any idea of the enormous number of suggestions presented to the committee and the pressure brought to bear to get these suggestions incorporated in the platform. Yet it is probably true that the first convention which would break away from the established custom of a platform almost as long as a president's message and adopt one dealing only with fundamental principles, leaving it to the candidate to expand upon them if he saw fit, would make a tremendous hit. Mr. Bryan is a platform in himself. Theodore Roosevelt is a platform. I doubt whether there are any qualified voters in the United States who if these two men should be pitted against each other would look to the formally adopted platform of either party for explanation as to what were the views of either candidate or what might be expected in the event of his election.

The Minnesota Situation.
The Democratic state committee of Minnesota has endorsed the candidacy

of Governor John Johnson for the presidential nomination. It is quite within the province of the committee to express such an opinion. I have always held in this correspondence that it would be better for the Democratic party if there should be several names presented to the Denver convention. Governor Johnson's name may well be offered. So also the name of Mr. Chandler of New York might properly be presented. Senator Culberson's name ought surely to go before the convention, because there is no man in the United States senate today who more thoroughly represents true democracy than he. If I am charged with speaking for the Bryan Democracy I will plead guilty to being quite ready and quite eager to see the name of Senator Johnson presented to the convention. A Democratic convention should consider the names of all prominent Democrats. It is for the convention to determine which one most closely represents the policies of the party. True, the state conventions should instruct their own delegates so that each delegation may represent the voters of the state who selected it. There is no reason why Governor Johnson should not have his delegation if the Democratic voters of Minnesota desire him. Indeed, it would seem proper that as he is offered as what they call in machine politics "a favorite son" his state might well be conceded to him. The Republican organization has taken this view in the cases of Governor Hughes, Vice President Fairbanks, Senator Knox and Senator La Follette. There seems to be every reason why Governor Johnson, if he desires to be a candidate, should be given the support of his state delegation without serious opposition. Probably he would have none except for the violent enthusiasm shown for him by the Washington Post and Cincinnati Enquirer, owned by John R. McLean, who also owns many of the public service corporations in both of those cities; by the New York Sun, believed to be owned by J. Pierpont Morgan, and by the New York World.

Governor Hughes and New York.
Few people in Washington take very seriously the candidacy of Governor Hughes for the presidency—if indeed he is a candidate. He is too new to national affairs—too noncommittal, as a Republican senator who really admires him said to me, to attract the support of a majority of the Republican convention. But Hughes, without chance of nomination, received a few days ago the endorsement of the Republican state committee of New York. The New York man has been a good insurance investigator and, with one exception, a popular governor. The exception was his veto of the two cent fare bill in New York state. That action indicated a willingness to put the burden of proof, in an issue arising between the people and the railroads, upon the people rather than upon the roads. But the chief criticism upon Governor Hughes among national politicians in Washington is that it will take four years to make him known to the people of the United States. He has seldom been west of the Niagara river. In his public speeches he has dispensed fine sounding phrases and accepted platitudes. But with an electorate which seems now to be interested in Roosevelt or Bryan, Hearst or La Follette, the old line of underground politicians of whom New York has produced so many must be regarded as shopworn and only fit to be laid on the shelf.

A View of Roosevelt.
And when it comes to considering Roosevelt as a real politician, one of the most practical type, some things which were said to me the other day by a southern senator, who, though a Democrat, yields to nobody in his admiration for the political skill of the president, may seem pertinent.

"You may remember," said he, "that when it was announced that Governor Hughes would make a statement of his position on national affairs on a Saturday night, Roosevelt was clever enough to get the senate to remain in session, though its practice is to adjourn Thursday night over until the following Monday. Then he sent in a message so fierce in its tone that it would draw away from the Hughes speech the attention of the entire country. That is so recent an incident that everybody remembers it, but how many people do remember now that when the revelation was made that the 'malefactor of great wealth,' E. H. Harriman, had raised more than \$250,000 for the Roosevelt campaign fund at Roosevelt's incentive, a spokesman of the president suddenly discovered that there was a conspiracy among rich men to raise \$5,000,000 to defeat the president's re-election? The mere suggestion of the conspiracy was so much more dramatic than the proof of the corporation boodle put up for his election that everybody talked about the former and forgot about the latter. When California was up in arms against Japanese immigration and the rights of Japanese students in American schools, Mr. Roosevelt, as commander in chief of the navy, found the time propitious to send the greatest fleet the United States has ever put under one command to the Pacific.

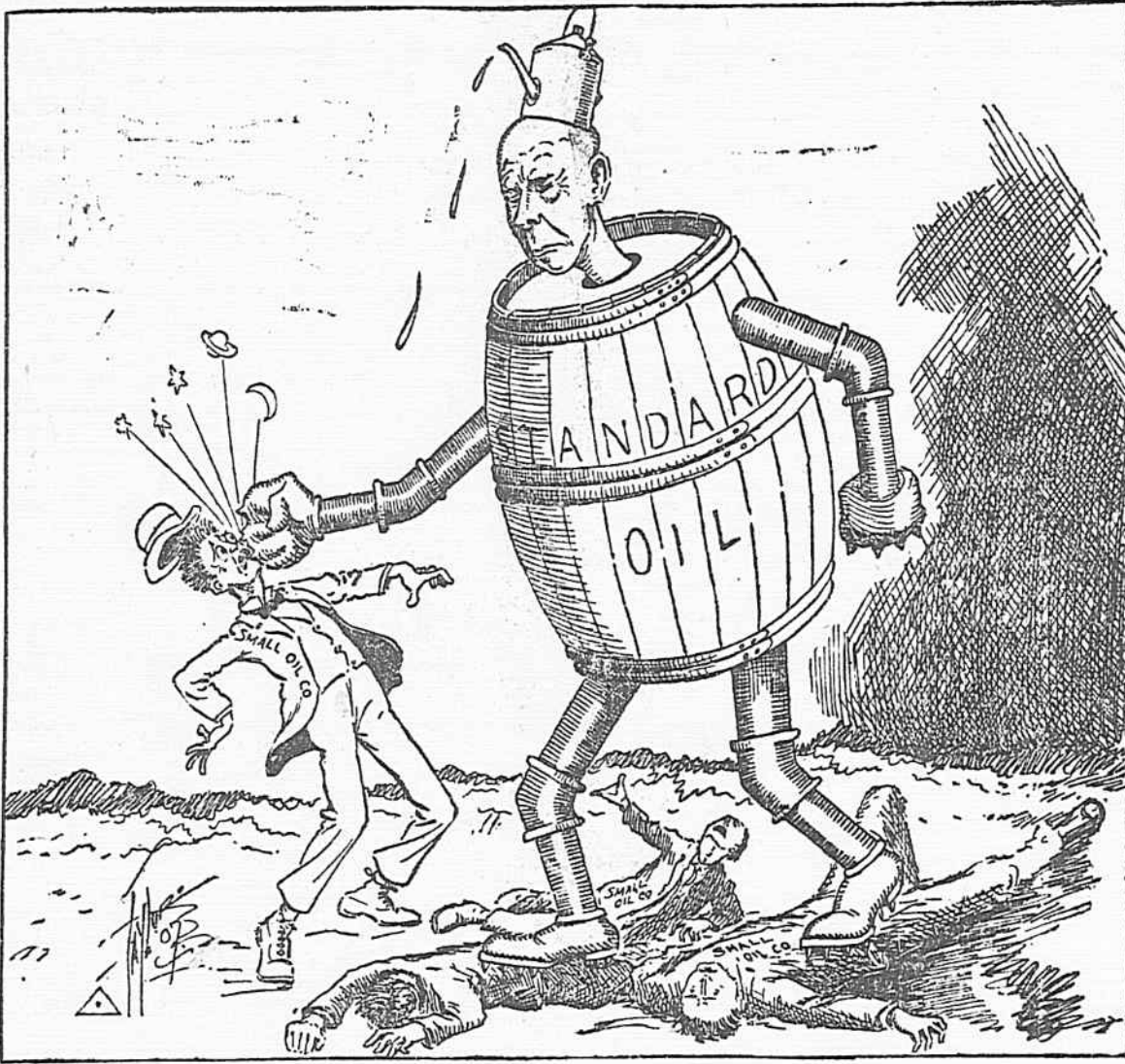
"They talk about there being a Knox press bureau in Washington or a Hughes press bureau in New York or organizations to support this or that candidate—Democratic or Republican. I want to tell you that the greatest press bureau, in charge of the cleverest political adviser and manager ever known, is maintained today in the executive offices at the White House."

Four or five newspaper men and two members of congress who listened to this outburst of oratory applauded the southern senator and said he was right.

Washington, D. C.

Ten Were Injured.
Ten persons were injured, none seriously, in a trolley car accident at Philadelphia yesterday.

A HAND FOR EVERYBODY.



From interview with John D. Rockefeller: "Standard oil is always giving so. o one a hand."

—Taylor in Los Angeles Times.

WENT FOR TEDDY

Senator Tillman Arraigns President's Encroachment On

LEGISLATIVE POWER.

He Says Congress Is Subservient to the President's Will, and Says He Exercises Too Much Influence on the Other Departments of the Government. House Declared to be Speaker's Tool.

With a caution unusual for him, Senator Tillman recently read a part of his speech in the Senate, in which he denounced Executive encroachment on legislative power. With this apparent caution he proceeded to deliver one of the most direct and denunciatory addresses ever heard in that body. He was given a careful hearing. His speech was based on his resolution instructing the committee on finance to inquire whether national banks of New York are in the habit of furnishing permanent capital for speculative enterprises, etc. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Tillman traced what he termed a "swinging of the pendulum" from the regime of Andrew Jackson, when Congress assumed control almost to the exclusion of the President from legislative influence, to the administrations which followed, which, he declared, witnessed a growth of Presidential powers. The dominating influence and control of the Executive branch over the legislature and in a degree over the judicial branches of the Government were the most marked features of the American politics at this time. "It has taken," said Mr. Tillman, "just forty-one years for the pendulum to swing from one extreme to the other."

"Now," he said, "the House of Representatives has degenerated into little more than a recording machine to do the will of the Speaker and his lieutenants." Freedom of debate in the old and true sense has disappeared from the other end of the Capitol, he added. In the Senate "servility and cowardice are the order of the day," he declared, "and the shadow of the Executive hangs over all and the President's wishes are almost the only law."

"There is," he added, "some show of resistance on matter affecting the multi-millionaires and the great corporations. The President writes scolding messages and makes inflammatory speeches appealing to the unthinking and ignorant masses. He has the potent influence of the press at his command; he has used the newspapers and magazines in exploiting what he calls 'my politics' with a skill and daring that compel admiration. With bated breath Senators denounce his radical ideas in private and oppose in every possible way the measures which he clamors for by the passive resistance of non-action. No one of the dominant party dares lift his voice in opposition or denunciation, but the Executive influence is the only influence in evidence, while the Senate cowers in silent resistance."

"The cause of this condition," declared Mr. Tillman, "is Federal patronage."

"The theory that the Senate must 'advise and consent' before appointments are made," he said, is of little or no moment when Senators show such want of courage and self-respect and bow submissively to the orders from the White House. The members of the minority party, of course, were largely ignored. Appointments in the South, where the Democracy

retains control, are in the hands of 'referees' who fill the offices for the sole purpose of maintaining machines. The Senators of the dominant party are afraid to resist the executive will, lest they themselves should fail to obtain the patronage of their States."

They have also, he declared, a dread lest they should be forced into retirement. When clashes have come between the President and Senators or Representatives the people have in almost every instance sided with the President, he said.

"The people, poor, simple souls, reading the special pleas and sophisticated excuses of Republican editors, are led to think the President alone is honest and patriotic," said Mr. Tillman. "They believe religiously that the Senate is corrupt and the White House debauched and that the politics—my politics, which are so exploited in the press—must prevail and become law before any relief can be obtained. Senators who do not agree with the Executive and who refuse to obey his will must be retired. Congressmen who resist Executive dictation must be replaced by those who will obey."

"In the mad rush to placate the negro vote we may expect to see before the Chicago Convention meets, to quote a great New England paper, 'the President reviewing the re-nlisted battalion on the White House green, after which there will be luncheon at the Executive mansion.' The President's action in that was hasty and unjust, inasmuch as the innocent were punished along with the guilty, but it is a pitiable spectacle all the same to see the mad race for negro votes."

"Mr. Roosevelt is always loud-mouthed and even vehement in the proclamation of his own purity of purpose and patriotism. He has absolute faith in his own infallibility and is apparently so drunk with power that he unconsciously lapses into the imperial 'we' and sends cablegrams about 'me and my people.' But these things are of small moment—'vagaries of a noble and impetuous spirit,' and we could pass them by were it not for the existence of cold-blooded facts to show Executive responsibility for many of the evils which exist without dispute."

Paul Morton, as vice-president of the Santa Fe Railroad, said Mr. Tillman, "in the rebate cases laid himself open to indictment and liability to personal punishment, but the President promptly refused to permit Messrs. Judson and Harmon to prosecute him."

Senator Tillman denounced President Roosevelt for not prosecuting land grafters, and Senator Beveridge interrupted to say that the only difference between the President and Senator Tillman was that the former prosecutes upon evidence and the latter without it. Mr. Beveridge wanted to know why Senator Tillman in his flood of messages has not covered the subject. Mr. Tillman replied that if Mr. Beveridge "wants me to make more criticisms than I have the Senator from Indiana is a great big glutton."

Mr. Tillman reviewed the events of the recent currency crisis and charged Wall street with many misdeeds.

"The profits of this nefarious stock mongering have," he said, "found their way into the pockets of the very man who with evil results of their fraud manifest pose as 'saviors' and 'crowned kings' and are lauded to the skies when they were really trying to save themselves from the disasters which threatened to overwhelm them along with their deluded victims. One of these 'saviors' had done more than any other of the money kings to deluge the stock market with watered stocks."

A long review was given by Mr. Beveridge of Democratic politics, and he declared that a conference had been held in Washington for the purpose of coming to a plan for asking for

TALE OF HOROR.

Men and Women Beaten on Certain Islands.

HORRIBLE PICTURE

By Gen. Pienaar, Who Says He Has Seen Children Beaten Until Their Blood Covered the Ground Around Cocoa Plantations. Plea to Portuguese Government to Have It Stopped.

At Washington a vivid description of atrocities alleged to be perpetrated upon slave laborers on cocoa plantations on the Islands of Principe and Saint Thome, Portuguese West Africa, was given in an address on "Children's Lives in Africa," by Gen. Joubert Pienaar, of South Africa, of the International congress on the welfare of the child under the auspices of the National Mother's Congress.

"The atrocities I have witnessed in Portuguese West Africa have taken such a hold upon me," declared Gen. Pienaar, "that I cut myself loose from all my business and leaving my family thousands of miles away, I have consecrated my life to the freeing of the men and women that are daily being done to death and the little children that I have seen beaten until the blood flowed to the ground."

The speaker said that he had formed an association with the intention of petitioning the Portuguese government on behalf of the slaves to establish missionary settlements to civilize and Christianize them and to act as a guard over the slave trade and to report the atrocities to the association.

"This seems to me," he said, "the only effective way of putting a stop to this iniquity." He asked for the support of the Mother's Congress in his mission of humanity.

After stating that "the cruelties meted out to those degraded human beings on the mainland were beyond description," General Pienaar continued: "children are torn from the breasts of mothers and sold as slaves. Slaves in the employ of their task masters are beaten to death, men and women and children are mutilated. Often a native has been done to death he is quartered and the different portions of his body are hung on the trees to terrorize the other natives."

Corset Killed Her.

At Brigham, Utah, Mrs. Carl Gunkle laced her corset so tightly that she crushed her heart, causing the blood to shoot to her head. Her husband, hearing her fall, ran to the room and summoned a physician, but Mrs. Gunkle was dead before the doctor arrived.

Mad Dog Bite Kills.

Little Jennings White Russell, son of Mr. F. P. Russell, of Newberry, died in Atlanta Tuesday from a bite of a mad dog received there some days ago.

Bryan not to again be a candidate on the Democratic ticket, but when Mr. Bryan was there, he said, not one of them had the courage to tell him what they had planned to do. This statement called forth denials from Mr. Tillman, Mr. McCleary and Mr. Rainey, all of whom declared that there had never been any idea of asking Mr. Bryan not to run on the Democratic ticket and that stories to that effect were mere myths.

AWFUL TRAGEDY.

JUDGE BUCHANAN SHOT WHILE
RIDING ON TRAIN.

He is Fatally Wounded and is Taken to a Hospital in Augusta Where He Died.

A dispatch from Augusta to The News and Courier says former Judge O. W. Buchanan, of Winnsboro, S. C., died there Tuesday at 11:30 o'clock as the result of the 22-calibre rifle wound which he received while sitting in a railway car at Ward's Station, S. C., Monday afternoon.

Judge Buchanan was coming from Winnsboro to Augusta and was sitting by an open window reading a newspaper when without warning the small leaden missile whizzed through the opening and buried itself in his right side, the shot having been fired by some unknown party, the only theory entertained here being that it was a stray bullet fired by some person practicing shooting.

The wounded man was brought to this city and an operation at Dr. T. R. Wright's private sanitarium resulted in the successful extraction of the bullet, but the intestines had been pierced in several places. The remains were taken to Winnsboro for interment.

Judge Buchanan was to meet a party in Augusta composed of his brothers-in-law, Messrs. James H. Tillman, A. R. Fuller, of Laurens, and his sister-in-law, Mrs. G. A. Bunch. He was sitting in a seat with Judge Lyon, and as the train was leaving Ward's Station, thirty-five miles from Augusta, he exclaimed that a brick had struck him, arose from his seat, and in a few minutes later fainted from the shock of his wound.

A dispatch from Edgefield says that three boys were out hunting near Ward's and one of them accidentally shot in the train with a rifle. It is reported that the boys have been arrested, but no names are given and it is impossible to get authentic information as to the real facts of the sad tragedy. It is supposed that a full investigation will be had and the matter clarified.

CAN'T DO IT A. J. N.

Congressman James Says Corruption Funds Defeated Bryan Twice.

Loud Democratic applause greeted Congressman James while making a speech in the House on Tuesday, when he asserted his belief that in the last two campaigns against Mr. Bryan, "but or the corruption brought by the Republicans on the monopolies and trusts of the country Bryan would have been elected President of the United States."

Mr. Bryan, he said, "ood for something and had convictions and the courage to express them. 'He has never prostituted his garments for money,' he said. 'He has never sold the love of the American people for corporation gold.'"

"The people of the country," he said, would "in just time do proper mead and credit to the man who draws the naked sword in their defense and in their rights," and he believed that these people, "are going to elect for President that grand, that splendid, that matchless Democrat: W. J. Bryan."

DROPS DEAD.

While Looking at the Corpse of a Drowned Baby.

In Dunklin Township, in Greenville County, three miles from Greenville, the 1-year-old child of Joe Sayles, colored, fell into a tub which drowned. The child's mother had left it alone to go into the house and when she returned it was dead.

The news quickly spread through the neighborhood and a number of people gathered at the house, among them Joe Jordan, the 18-year-old son of Mr. J. B. Jordan. He walked up to the tub, in which the child had been drowned, looked at it and dropped dead.

Mr. Jordan says his son had a narrow escape from drowning in the same manner when a child. The boy had a weak heart and it is supposed that the recollection of his narrow escape when a child and the horror of the negro child's death caused a shock to his system which resulted in his death.

PRETTY WELL FIXED.

Senator Latimer Left a Large Estate to His Heirs.

At Anderson the will of the late Senator A. C. Latimer has been probated by Probate Judge W. P. Nicholson. After each member of the family receives certain legacies the will provides that the estate be divided equally, share and share alike, among the members of the family, including Mrs. Latimer. The will does not state the value of the estate, but it is generally believed that its valuation is somewhat between \$300,000 and \$500,000.

Bryan Will Win.

Representative Johnson, who is at home at Spartanburg for a few days from Washington, says he believed Mr. Bryan would be elected President. In fact, many Republicans here believe Mr. Bryan will be the next President and a Democratic House of Representatives will be chosen.

FIGHT A DUEL.

Gen. Fock Mortally wounds Gen. Smirnoff at Close Range.

PISTOLS WERE USED.

Smirnoff Reflected Upon Brother Officer's Qualities in Memorandum

on Siege of Port Arthur. Duel Takes Place in Regimental Riding School in St. Petersburg in the Presence of Men and Women.

At St. Petersburg, Russia, Lieut. General Smirnoff was probably fatally wounded in a duel fought Wednesday morning with Lieut. Gen. Fock.

The men were in the riding school of the Chevalier Guard regiment and fought with pistols, standing close to each other when the shots were exchanged.

The duel was caused by a memorandum written by Gen. Smirnoff on the siege of Port Arthur, in which he questioned the courage of Gen. Fock.

The latter considered that his honor and reputation was involved and challenged the author of the memorandum.

The duel, occurred with the full knowledge and approbation of the military authorities. It was witnessed by several officers of high rank, and it is even reported that several women were present.

Shortly before 10 o'clock Gens. Fock and Smirnoff appeared at the riding school. Without saluting they took the places assigned by their seconds.

The duelists were instructed to fire until one or the other was hit. At Fock's fourth shot Smirnoff groaned and sank wounded in the abdomen above the hip.

The word "fire" was given by Gen. Kirsieff, the Russian authority on duelling.

At the third exchange Smirnoff accidentally fired prematurely, but Fock magnanimously declined to shoot at a defenceless opponent, and the fourth and final shots were then exchanged.

The duel will be followed by another between Fock and Gen. Gorbatsky who was criticised by Fock during the court-martial proceedings.

Gen. Smirnoff was acting commander of the Port Arthur fortress during the siege and at the time of its surrender to the Japanese. After his return to Russia he prepared a secret report of the defense of Port Arthur which was the basis of the indictments on which Gen. Stossel, Gen. Fock and Gen. Reiss were tried for their lives before court martial.

MILLS SHUTTING DOWN.

Thousands of Operatives Are Affected by the Curtailment.

Thousands of employees of New England Mills and factories went on a short time basis following several months of depression. In some places reports come of several factories resuming work after the shut down or increasing their running time.

The Hargraves Parker mills in Fall River went on a four days a week basis. The Fisher Manufacturing Company's cotton mills, at Fisherville, Mass., employing 700 hands, were shut down until Monday.

The Gabot mills, at Brunswick, Me., with 800 hands, went on a schedule of four days a week.

Cotton mills in several towns owned by B. B. and R. Knight, and employing six thousand operatives, went on a three quarters time schedule.

The Putnam Manufacturing Company's mills went on three and a half time schedule and the Nightingale and Powhattan mills, of Putnam, Conn., have reduced to four days a week, affecting 700 hands.

The Edwards cotton mills, at Augusta, Maine, employing 1,000 hands, adopted a half schedule, and the Whitin machine shops, at Whitinville, Mass., making cotton mill machinery, with 1,800 men, reduced time to forty-five hours a week.

Curtailment of production is also approved by the Chicopee cotton mills, of Chicopee Falls, 1,300 hands, the Dwight mills, of Chicopee, 500 operatives, Salmon Falls mills, Salmon Falls, N. H., 700 operatives, Naumburg cotton mills, of Salem, 1,500 hands, and other concerns.

RAN AWAY FROM SCHOOL.

Young Boy Killed While Riding Underrun Express Car.

Young Dean, the son of a prominent citizen of Langley, was killed Tuesday afternoon on the electric car line between Langley and Warrenville, near Aiken. It seems that he slipped off or ran away from school and got on the Augusta-Aiken express car. It is supposed that he either fell off or was shaken off, falling on the track and was then run over by the car. The men on the express car, it is said, did not know anything about the matter and the boy remained on the track until the car bound for Aiken came up a little later. The affair is a very deplorable one.